UNRWA

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

1990/1991

UNRWA

1990/1991

This publication, which is for information only and not an official record, is an edited summary of the Report of The Commissioner-General of UNRWA to the United Nations General Assembly for the period 1 July 1990—30 June 1991.
Maps may not be considered as an authority on the delineation of international boundaries.
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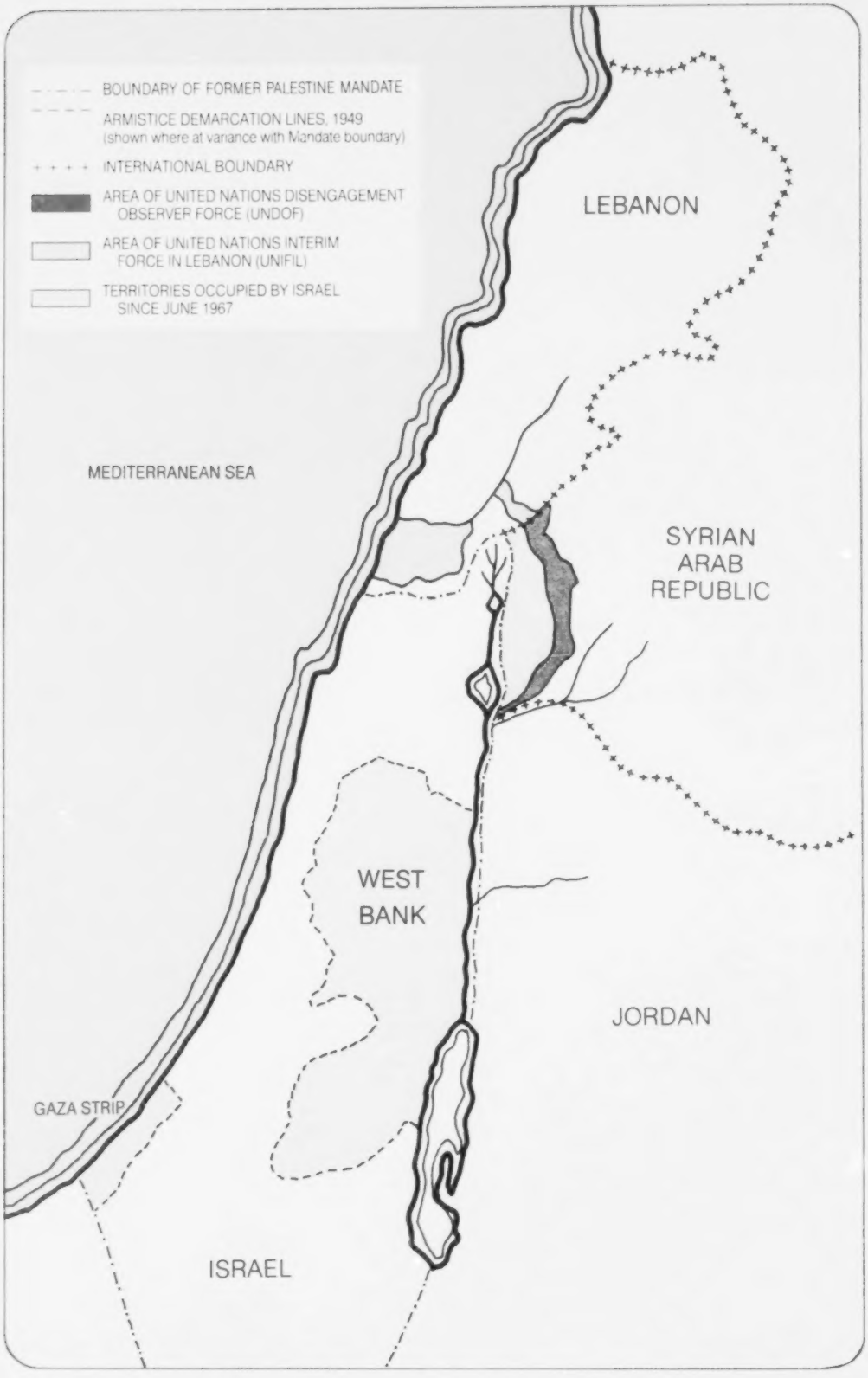

UNRWA area of operations

Not to be considered an authority on the delineation of international boundaries

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Introduction

In March 1991, I joined UNRWA as its tenth Commissioner-General. By that time, the Agency had been in existence for 41 years and was carrying out the fifteenth extension of its mandate. When it commenced operations in May 1950, the Agency was required to provide services to approximately three quarters of a million Palestinians who had become refugees as a result of the 1948 Israeli-Arab conflict. By the end of the period covered by this report, the number of refugees had grown to 2.5 million for whom the Agency provided education, health, relief and social services and general assistance through a network of 632 schools, 104 health centres and points and numerous other installations. The environment in which the Agency delivered these services was particularly difficult in three of the five Fields, with the uprising or intifadah continuing in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Lebanon emerging slowly from a long civil war.

This report, based upon my annual report to the General Assembly, covers the year from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991. That year provided a reminder, if any were necessary, of the unpredictability of events in the Middle East. It began with attention focussed upon the intifadah in the occupied territory and the evolving situation in Lebanon. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 distracted the world community from those and other matters and dominated international attention thereafter. The repercussions of the Gulf war seemed likely to be felt in the region for many years to come.

The Gulf crisis affected UNRWA in a number of ways. In the months following the invasion, the Agency was part of the international effort to provide emergency assistance to the hundreds of thousands of people who fled into Jordan. After the outbreak of hostilities, the Agency took emergency measures to alleviate the suffering caused by the imposition of a lengthy comprehensive curfew on the West Bank and Gaza Strip by, among other things, distributing food to the entire refugee population and to needy non-refugees. In the aftermath of the war, the Agency had to respond to a situation in which the socio-economic condition of Palestinians, especially in the occupied territory, had deteriorated sharply. Moreover, the Agency was concerned about the situation of Palestinians remaining in Kuwait and was taking steps to assess their needs.

The intifadah entered its fourth year in early December and, as in previous years, its intensity varied, with periods of relative quiet punctuated by violent confrontations and high casualties. The Israeli security forces continued to apply harsh measures, and reports of violations of human rights were widespread. Between 1 July 1990 and 30 June 1991, 32 Palestinians were killed in Gaza and 125 in the West Bank. Almost 14,000 sought emergency medical attention in local hospitals and UNRWA health centres, suffering from beatings, tear gas inhalation and rubber bullet or live ammunition wounds. These figures, while disturbing, were lower than in the preceding year when 91 were killed in Gaza and 164 in the West Bank and more than 23,000 sought emergency medical attention suffering from various types of injuries. By 30 June 1991, 988 Palestinians had been killed and more than 70,000 injured since the outbreak of the uprising on 9 December 1987. Large numbers of Palestinians were arrested and detained, often without charge or trial.

By the end of June, it was estimated that 14,000 persons from the occupied territory were detained by the Israeli authorities, approximately 9,000 in military detention centres and 5,000 in prisons. Included in the 14,000 were 64 UNRWA staff members. In addition to the heavy casualty toll resulting from clashes with the Israeli security forces, there was considerable concern about social and political fragmentation within Palestinian society. The killing of alleged collaborators continued, with 83 Palestinians in Gaza and 41 in the West Bank being killed in the year ending on 30 June.

One of the most tragic events of the reporting period took place in the Haram Al-Sharif on 8 October 1990 when 17 Palestinians were killed and more than 150 wounded in clashes with the Israeli security forces. This led to the adoption by the Security Council on 20 December 1990 of resolution 681 which requested the Secretary-General to monitor and observe the situation regarding Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation and to keep the Security Council regularly informed. The Secretary-General asked UNRWA to provide him with the required information. The first of those reports, which were to be produced every four months, was submitted to the Council in April 1991.

At the outset of hostilities in the Gulf on 16 January 1991, the Israeli authorities, invoking heightened security concerns, imposed a comprehensive curfew on the Gaza Strip and large portions of the West Bank. Socio-economic conditions in the occupied territory – already seriously affected by three years of the intifadah, loss of remittances from the Gulf and a drop in local income – became critical. In response to this situation, UNRWA began distributing food to all needy families, including non-refugees. Another consequence of the Gulf war and the resulting curfews was that the education system in the occupied territory was brought to a standstill for most of January and February. The extent to which the education of Palestinian youth had suffered in recent years was a source of great concern. Even after the end of the war and the lifting of the curfew, loss of earnings and remittances from the Gulf, reduction of domestic and export revenue and increased security measures aggravated unemployment and weakened still further the Palestinian economy in the West Bank and Gaza. In an attempt to address some of the resulting problems, UNRWA decided to expand the scope and volume of its existing income-generation activities, embarking on a programme of investment in small and medium enterprises and related economic infrastructure and stepping up job creation through its own construction programme.

Before leaving the subject of the occupied territory, I am compelled to emphasize my concern about the safety of staff and the integrity of installations. Staff, both area and international, faced frequent harrassment by the Israeli security forces and, from time to time, threats and attacks by some elements in the Palestinian population. Area staff members were frequently arrested and detained, often without charge or trial, and two were deported from the Gaza Strip to south Lebanon. Violation of UNRWA premises by the Israeli security forces and misuse of those premises by certain local elements both remained serious problems.

The year under review witnessed more encouraging developments in Lebanon. In August 1990, the Field Office, which for security reasons had been divided between Siblin, south of Beirut, and Bar Elias in the Beqa'a Valley, was returned to Beirut. From October 1990, there were concerted attempts to establish governmental authority in the greater Beirut area. By the summer of 1991, the Government was seeking to extend its authority throughout the country. This entailed disarming the various militias. At the end of June, the Lebanese army moved into the Sidon area where a number of Palestine refugee camps were situated. Fighting ensued in which at least 50 persons died and more than 100 were

injured. By the first week of July, the Palestinian militias had agreed to hand over their heavy and medium weapons, and the army was preparing to move further south into the Tyre area.

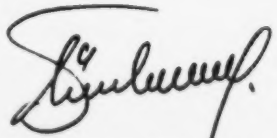
At time of writing, the security situation in Lebanon appeared better than it had been for many years. Nevertheless, so long as the foreign hostage problem remained unresolved, the mobility of international staff was attended by a degree of risk. On the operational side, the extent to which the education of children had suffered during 15 years of civil war was a cause for serious concern which the Agency was taking steps to assess and address.

When the first wave of evacuees from Iraq and Kuwait passed through Jordan in August and September 1990, UNRWA took an active part in the international relief effort, providing daily food rations to some evacuees, emergency health teams and logistic support in the form of transport. Between August 1990 and March 1991, approximately 250,000 persons holding Jordanian passports arrived in Jordan, of whom the majority were of Palestinian origin. Many of them were registered refugees. The Agency absorbed about 2,500 additional children in its schools.

In relation to the dramatic events elsewhere, operations ran quite smoothly in the Syrian Arab Republic. The agreement reached with the Government on home visits to refugees by Agency social workers resulted in improved coverage by the relief and social services programme. However, many school buildings were still inadequate or dilapidated and a substantial amount of construction was required to bring them up to an acceptable standard.

The Palestine refugee population registered with UNRWA totalled 2,519,000 in June 1991 and the overall population growth rate of about 3 per cent per year was among the highest in the world. Of particular concern was the estimated growth rate of 3.5 – 4.0 per cent among registered refugees in Gaza where extremely overcrowded conditions already existed in the refugee camps. At this rate of growth, the refugee population in Gaza would double in less than 20 years. Similar problems could also be anticipated in the other Fields.

The belief that the end of the Gulf war would present a major opportunity for a more general Middle East peace had not at the time of writing led to practical results, although hopes remained alive that a peace conference would be convened in October or November. The major issues remained the same and it had yet to be seen whether the settlement of the Palestine question was closer than it had been before the Gulf crisis began. Nevertheless, the Palestinian desire for a solution in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 of 22 November 1967 and 338 of 22 October 1973 was still strong. Combined with the demographic realities mentioned above, this seemed to require some serious thinking about the political and philosophical concepts underlying UNRWA's activities. In particular, it was clear that the Agency's present level of services could not be maintained, far less improved, without increased contributions to keep pace with the rapid growth in the refugee population. The manner in which these issues were to be addressed was one which raised questions the Agency could not answer on its own, and which required the attention of the international community.



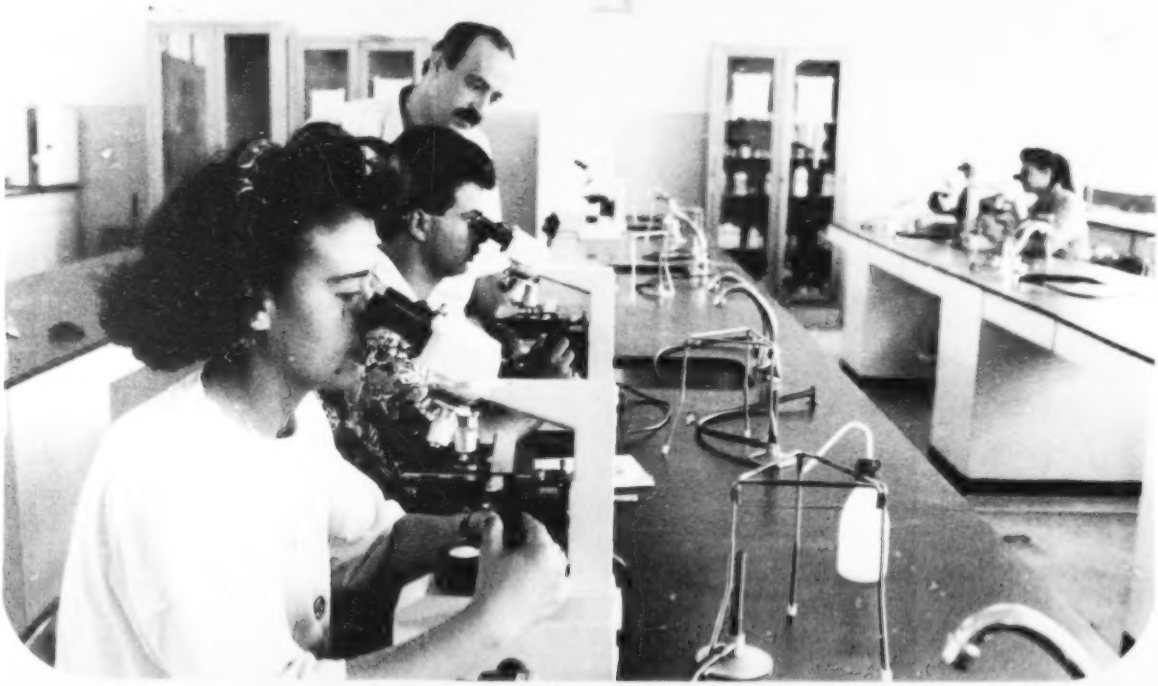
ILTER TÜRKMEN

Commissioner-General

Education

Education remained UNRWA's largest programme. The Agency provided general education, vocational and technical training, teacher training, and university scholarships for higher education. The programme followed the curricula of the host governments and was operated with the technical assistance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In spite of unusually difficult circumstances in the year under review, including problems arising from the Gulf crisis, the programme continued to provide basic services. It accommodated approximately 3,500 new Palestine refugee pupils who were forced to flee from some Gulf countries as a result of the crisis. It continued, through extra-budgetary contributions, to carry forward a construction programme to replace dilapidated or inadequate school premises, although construction could not keep pace with need. It succeeded in introducing new semi-professional courses in physiotherapy, computer science, and electronics at Agency training centres, to widen the professional horizons of Palestine refugee students. At the year's end, over 365,500 children in grades 1 – 9 (grades 1 – 10 in Lebanon) were served, as were over 5,100 young adults who were trained in vocational trades, technical and semi-professional fields, or as school teachers. In addition, over 630 deserving students were awarded university scholarships.

A lack of adequate classrooms necessitated the scheduling of more than 77 per cent of general education classes in double shifts. This meant that two groups of students had to



use a school building on any given day, one group in the morning and one in the afternoon, allowing neither group the opportunity for extra-curricular activities or for academic preparation time. Budgetary resources for school construction were used in 1990/91 to avoid triple shifting, as well as to prevent overcrowding and to replace inadequate premises. In the occupied territory of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, many construction projects were held up in prolonged review by the occupation authorities. At the same time, pupils in the occupied territory sustained a significant loss of school time for the fourth year in a row. By the end of June 1991, over 40 per cent of school days had been lost, owing to curfews, disturbances, military closures and strikes. Through Agency negotiations with the occupation authorities, the school year in the West Bank and Gaza was extended to the end of June 1991, which provided only partial compensation for time lost.

To help counter the loss of educational services, the professional staff at UNRWA Headquarters Branch (Amman) and in the West Bank and Gaza Fields developed and produced self-learning materials and audio-visual aids which were distributed to students, often in their own homes. In 1990, education staff also administered achievement tests to all grade levels in the occupied territory. Preliminary results disclosed a detrimental effect on the performace of students, especially the younger children, and in subjects such as mathematics and science at all levels. Some compensatory measures were taken on the basis of the achievement tests. Interruptions also affected the territory's four vocational and teacher training centres, which had undergone prolonged closures in 1988, 1989 and early 1990. As part of the general curfew, the four centres were closed for most of January and February 1991, and were to continue to operate during vacations to make up for lost time. Graduates of the centres unfortunately faced the prospect of curtailed employment opportunities in the region, owing to ramifications of the Gulf crisis.

Health

UNRWA's health programme provided primary health care in the form of medical care services, health protection and promotion services, environmental health services in camps, and nutrition and supplementary feeding to vulnerable population groups. Its prime objective was to meet the basic health needs of the refugee population in accordance with the humanitarian policies of the United Nations and the basic principles of the World Health Organization (WHO). The demand on UNRWA health care services continued to be high in all Fields owing to high inflation, increased cost of medical care and worsening socio-economic conditions in the occupied territory and Lebanon which were compounded by the Gulf crisis.

Health centres were often severely overcrowded and the Agency took steps towards reorganizing general clinic and maternal and child health services by introducing an appointment system. During the reporting period, the Agency also developed new strategies for the control of non-communicable diseases and management of nutritional disorders, including a programme for the control of diabetes mellitus in co-ordination with WHO, a programme for management of iron-deficiency anaemia among children and women of reproductive age and of growth-retardation in children.

In collaboration with WHO's Global Programme on AIDS, an assessment of blood transfusion services in non-governmental hospitals in the West Bank and Gaza Fields was carried out and a short-term plan of action for HIV/AIDS prevention and control in the occupied territory was developed, implementation of which started with the provision of supplies of HIV rapid-test-kits to non-governmental hospitals, and training of blood technologists. In view of the noticeable increase in mental health disorders among Palestinians, especially children, in the occupied territory as a result of the stress of the intifadah and Israeli counter-measures, worsening socio-economic conditions and physical violence inflicted on the population, two modest mental health projects were started, one in co-ordination with the Community Mental Health Programme, Gaza and another in co-ordination with WHO in the West Bank.

One of UNRWA's achievements during the reporting period was the progress attained in upgrading the capacity of the emergency medical care system by training health personnel and providing emergency kits for basic life support and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation to all UNRWA health centres. Ambulances and surgical equipment were also provided to all health centres. These improvements enabled the health care system to cope with the heavy casualty toll of injured persons, stabilization of cases prior to evacuation to hospitals and resuscitation of seriously wounded persons.

In the light of the findings of the nutrition survey which was conducted in all Fields during May and June 1990 the high cost, low-impact midday meal programme for pre-school and school children was replaced by a dry ration programme for all beneficiaries registered in the old programme, which meant that they were provided with monthly dry rations consisting mainly of flour, oil, sugar and corned beef equal to the calorific value of the former cooked midday meals. The savings achieved as a result of reducing the operating costs were allocated to other pressing primary health care improvements.

Relief and social services

During the period under review, increasingly heavy demands were placed on the Agency as a result of the Gulf crisis and its socio-economic effects, particularly in the occupied territory. The mission of the relief and social services programme continued to be to support those Palestine refugees who suffered the greatest socio-economic disadvantages, and to facilitate their self-reliance. Direct material and financial aid was provided to those refugee families without a male adult medically fit to earn an income and without other identifiable means of financial support. In emergencies, this aid was extended to affected communities, refugee and non-refugee, as a temporary relief measure. Some 7.5 per cent of the refugee population Agency-wide received assistance under the "special hardship" programme, the intent of which was to assist the most needy families by assuring minimum standards of nutrition, shelter and clothing, and by intervening with cash grants in case of a particular family crisis.

At the same time as providing direct relief, the Agency promoted initiatives aimed at the longer-term improvement of the social and economic status of disadvantaged refugees and their communities. The key component of the programme was income-generation and related skill-training. A major economic development was beyond the Agency's capability, and UNRWA's income-generation initiatives on behalf of the Palestine refugees evolved in the context of developmental social welfare policies directed towards the poorest and those unable to compete in the open labour market, aiming at individual and family self-reliance. The Agency's objectives were to enable more disadvantaged refugees, including women, young people and the disabled, to earn an income, by offering skill-training courses and promoting small-scale income-generating enterprises. Those enterprises were funded with loans or grants.

In an effort to expand its income-generation activities, it was decided in early 1991 that UNRWA should embark on a programme of investment in small and medium enterprises and related economic infrastructure to create employment for Palestinians, principally in the occupied territory and Jordan, but also in Lebanon and Syria, expanding in both scope and volume the existing income-generation initiatives. To this end, a fund-raising campaign was launched. An international technical expert was to be engaged to develop the methodology and substance of such an investment programme, identifying and supporting enterprises and training Palestinian staff to sustain the programme over the longer term. In addition, two senior Palestinian economists were engaged in the occupied territory to advise, inter alia, on the economic context within which the investment programme would fit.

Lebanon

The first quarter of the reporting period in Lebanon was characterized by factional fighting involving Palestinians, as well as by inter-Palestinian fighting. In the latter, 80 deaths and 280 injuries were reported. Up to 10,000 refugees fled from and subsequently returned to Ein el-Hilweh camp. The clashes continued at reduced intensity through the last quarter of 1990 and into early 1991. Israeli air raids took place throughout the year. Towards the end of the period under review, however, there was a diminution of violence as the Lebanese Government increasingly extended its authority into areas previously under the control of armed groups.

UNRWA's emergency programmes continued to assist those Palestinians most affected by the violence and socio-economic instability. Additional health services, primarily increases in hospitalization subsidies for 1991, were budgeted at about $ 400,000. The cash assistance programme for displaced refugees continued through 1990 and was to continue throughout 1991 at a budgeted cost of $ 240,000.

The shelter repair programme to assist refugees whose shelters had been damaged or destroyed slowed considerably as refugees did not return to Shatila camp in the numbers expected. During the reporting period, 353 shelters in Dbayeh and Shatila camps were repaired at a cost of $ 234,000. The total emergency budget for Lebanon for 1991 was planned at just over $ 6 million, of which about $ 2 million was for the issue of food commodities. At the end of the reporting period, a distribution of food to more than 200,000 Palestinians was about to start. In continuation of the Agency's practice, emergency services in Lebanon were provided not merely to registered refugees but to all needy Palestinians, including needy Lebanese living in proximity to poor Palestinians.

Occupied territory

With the intifadah moving into its fourth year, the Agency's programme of extraordinary measures continued to provide additional health, relief, social services and general assistance and protection to the registered refugee population and, in some instances, to non-refugees in need of humanitarian aid. The plan for extraordinary measures in the West Bank and Gaza for 1991 envisioned cash expenditure of more than $ 11.2 million and distribution of commodities worth more than $ 8.6 million. Owing to the Gulf war, however, distribution of food supplies had to be greatly expanded in terms of both the amount of food and the number of recipients.

In the health sector, the Agency continued to keep its clinics open after regular hours to provide emergency medical attention to those injured in confrontations with the Israeli security forces; some 30 additional shifts were maintained, five in Gaza, from 7 p.m. until 7 a.m. Some $ 557,000 was budgeted for emergency medical supplies and another $ 423,000 was planned for hospital subsidies or payments to defray medical expenses. The Agency also provided additional supplementary feeding, consisting of milk or dry rations, to more than 34,000 nutritionally-at-risk infants, school-age children and pregnant and nursing women.

Emergency relief measures included provision in the 1991 plan for payment of up to $ 1.2 million to assist families affected by, for example, the death, incarceration or disabling injury of their breadwinner, or the demolition or sealing by the authorities of their shelters. This assistance could include the provision of cash grants, tents, kitchen kits and blankets to help families to weather their immediate difficulties. For those families whose destitution continued for some months during the imprisonment of the breadwinner, for example, monthly food rations and the normal benefits of the special hardship programme were extended to up to 3,600 extra special hardship cases.

As a result of prolonged curfews imposed during the Gulf war and the loss of remittances from family members in the Gulf region, the entire Palestinian population of West Bank and Gaza suffered severe hardship in January and February 1991. As a result, the Agency mounted a special appeal for extra in-kind and cash donations to carry out a one-time emergency food distribution for a targeted 295,000 refugee and non-refugee families. The core commodities included flour, rice, sugar and skim milk worth over $ 16 million.

As a major part of its efforts to provide a degree of protection to the residents of the occupied territory, the Agency's refugee affairs officers continued to help the civilian population to cope with the numerous daily difficulties which they faced, liaising with the local Israeli authorities as appropriate and maintaining a presence at scenes of confrontation in order to decrease tensions and minimize casualties. They and the Agency's legal officers, together with locally-recruited assistants, continued efforts to uphold the legal rights of the refugees and to safeguard the Agency's privileges and immunities, including the treatment of Agency staff. They also sought to cope with other problems in the delivery of Agency services, in particular the maintenance of health services and the provision of emergency food supplies, in the face of violent disturbances, the imposition of curfews and widespread restrictions on movement.

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Expanded programme of assistance

The expanded programme of assistance to the occupied territory, established in 1988 with a target figure of $ 65 million, was intended to improve living conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Against this target, $ 33.6 million had been received or pledged by 30 June 1991. The expanded programme was developed during 1988 and 1989 and covered shelter rehabilitation; improvement and expansion of health services, including construction, supplies, equipment and training; environmental sanitation; employment and income generating activities; literacy and skills training programmes for women, including the construction and equipping of women's programme centres; improvement of Agency installations through which services were delivered; and some education projects such as scholarships.

During the reporting period, priority continued to be given to the rehabilitation of shelters in camps, including reconstruction, upgrading, repair and maintenance of shelters belonging to special hardship families. Progress was made in the installation and completion of those sewerage systems for which funds had been received. A number of construction projects begun in late 1989 and early 1990 were completed during the reporting period, as were a number of design and feasibility studies on environmental sanitation and related issues. An expanded physiotherapy programme was introduced, with the installation of pre-fabricated units, provision of equipment and training of Palestinian physiotherapists.

The Agency recorded a total of almost 14,000 persons, including a substantial number of women and children, injured in clashes with the Israeli security forces in the occupied territory during the period. UNRWA continued its efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to Palestinians. International staff played an important role in this regard, attempting to secure, at points of confrontation and by intervention with the Israeli authorities where appropriate, the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the refugees and helping them to cope with the day-to-day difficulties of life under occupation. In addition to the other measures of assistance provided to needy refugees detailed elsewhere in this report, UNRWA provided financial support to those seeking legal representation. The Agency frequently had occasion to protest measures undertaken by the Israeli security forces and on many occasions requested the Israeli authorities to carry out investigations into particularly serious incidents. In response, the Israeli authorities on occasion invoked considerations of military security and referred, in that context, to the Comay-Michelmore Agreement of 1967.

Unauthorized entry into UNRWA premises by the Israeli security forces continued to be a problem during the reporting period, with 251 such incursions in the West Bank and 367 in the Gaza Strip. At times those involved both injury to staff members and damage to Agency property. For example, on 22 December 1990, members of the Israeli security forces entered the Agency's health centre in Jabalia camp, passing through the emergency section and the maternity ward where several women were about to give birth and fired shots from within the health centre compound at stone-throwers on the roof of a nearby mosque. An UNRWA international staff member who requested the soldiers to leave was pushed out of the compound by a military officer. While the Israeli authorities in some cases invoked considerations of security as justifying their actions, the Agency considered such actions as violations of its privileges and immunities and lodged appropriate protests.

During the period under review, the number of UNRWA staff members arrested and detained without charge or trial decreased marginally as compared with the last reporting period but still remained at a high level. The Israeli authorities deported two staff members from the Gaza Strip to south Lebanon; both had been arrested during the reporting period. In Lebanon, the total number of staff detained and later released increased. Staff members were also detained in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. UNRWA remained unable to obtain adequate and timely information on the reasons for the arrest and detention of its staff members and continued to experience difficulties in visiting them. It gained access to some of the staff members from West Bank and Gaza being held in prisons and detention centres in Israel and the occupied territory but had no success in visiting detained staff in other Fields.

The treatment of staff members in detention continued to cause concern to the Agency. Staff members were subjected to beatings and various other forms of physical abuse, in particular during interrogation. In several cases, staff members – both local and international – encountered rough treatment at the hands of the local authorities in the course of their official duties. In the Gaza Strip alone, 132 instances of mistreatment of Agency staff members were recorded during the year. On 6 December 1990, following disturbances in Khan Younis camp in the Gaza Strip, an international staff member sustained a fracture of his left thumb when he was struck by a rock thrown directly at him

at close range by an Israeli border policeman. In Kalandia camp in the West Bank, on 12 October 1990, a staff member suffered damage to his hearing as a result of being beaten by a military officer.

UNRWA continued to experience difficulties in a number of administrative matters, particularly with regard to the movement of staff into and out of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Travel clearances were often delayed and sometimes refused. In addition, the Israeli authorities continued to insist that Agency construction be subjected to newly-instituted and detailed building regulations. A considerable amount of much-needed construction, particularly in the Gaza Strip, was for this reason blocked or subjected to lengthy delays. The Agency expressed its willingness to engage in appropriate consultation and co-ordination of its construction activities.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY GOVERNMENTS, 1990 *

US DOLLARS

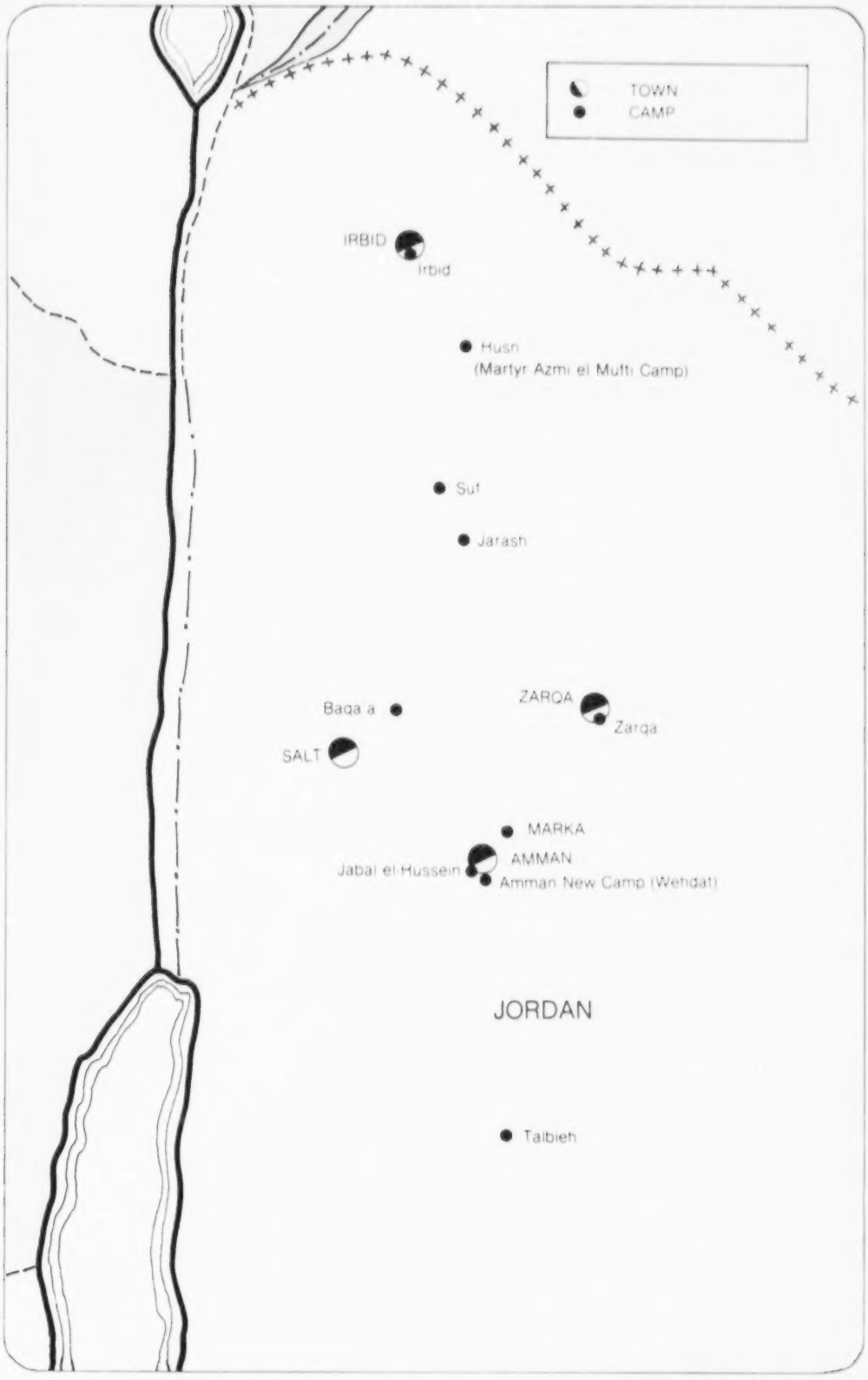
Australia	2,181,460
Austria	441,470
Bahrain	15,000
Brunei	10,000
Canada	8,962,766
Chile	5,000
China	530,100
Colombia	2,077
Cyprus	2,571
Denmark	5,556,534
Egypt	7,380
Finland	4,423,048
France	1,890,037
Germany	11,512,998
Greece	84,927
Holy See	20,000
Indonesia	16,000
Iran, Islamic Republic of	30,000
Ireland	117,038
Israel	68,900
Italy	12,124,926
Japan	20,063,279
Jordan	289,531
Kuwait	1,100,000
Lebanon	253
Luxembourg	85,227
Malaysia	10,000
Maldives	1,000
Malta	1,342

CONTRIBUTIONS BY GOVERNMENTS, 1990*

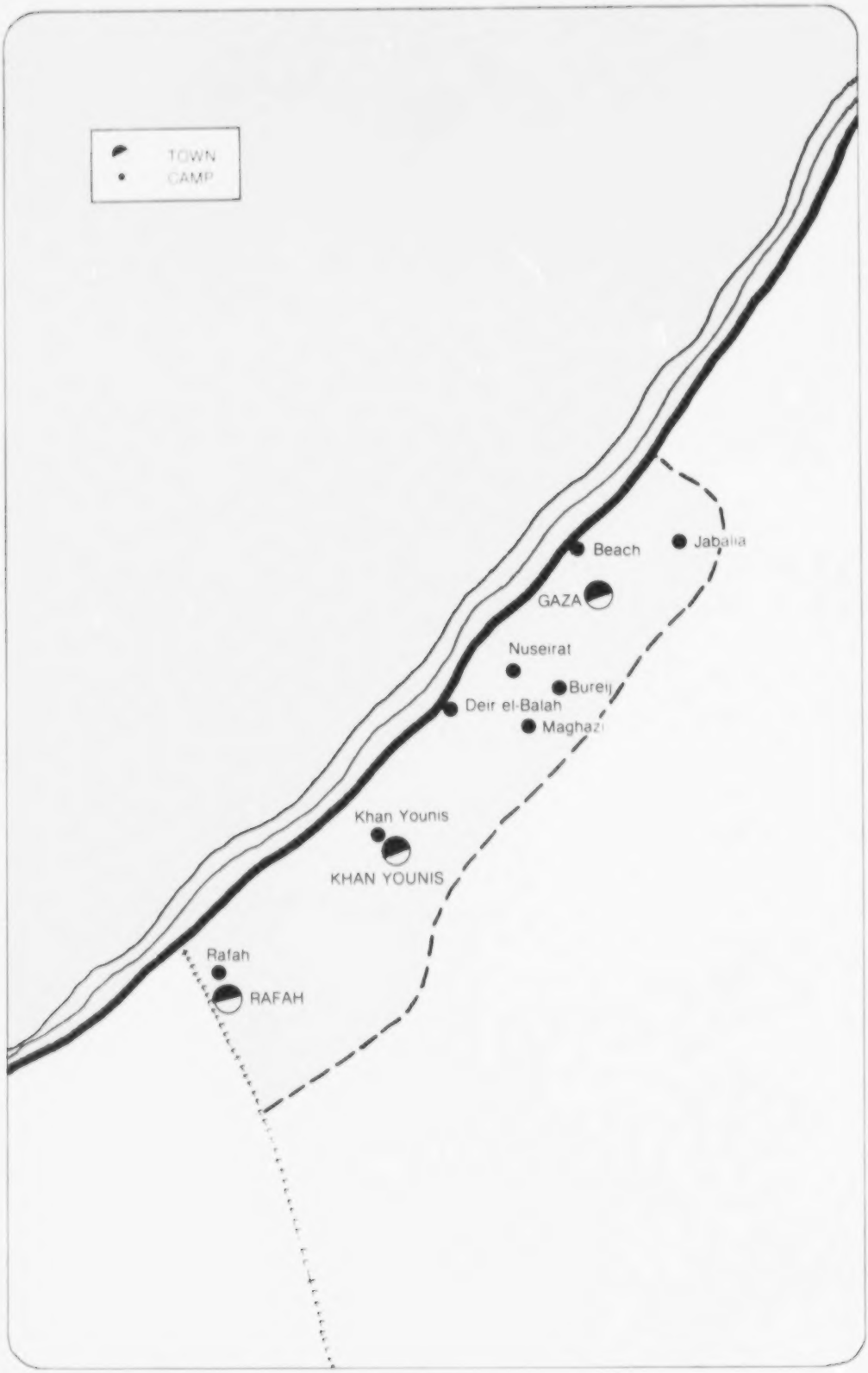
(CONTINUED)

Mexico	3,000
Monaco	4,021
Morocco	2,475,124
Myanmar	1,000
Netherlands	5,598,581
New Zealand	122,380
Norway	10,045,745
Oman	4,000
Pakistan	158,920
Philippines	2,165
Qatar	100,000
Republic of Korea	10,000
Spain	2,362,373
Sweden	21,552,825
Switzerland	9,152,583
Syrian Arab Republic	56,536
Thailand	14,205
Turkey	35,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9,274,135
United States of America	57,000,000
Uruguay	1,000
Venezuela	7,827
European Community	58,426,946

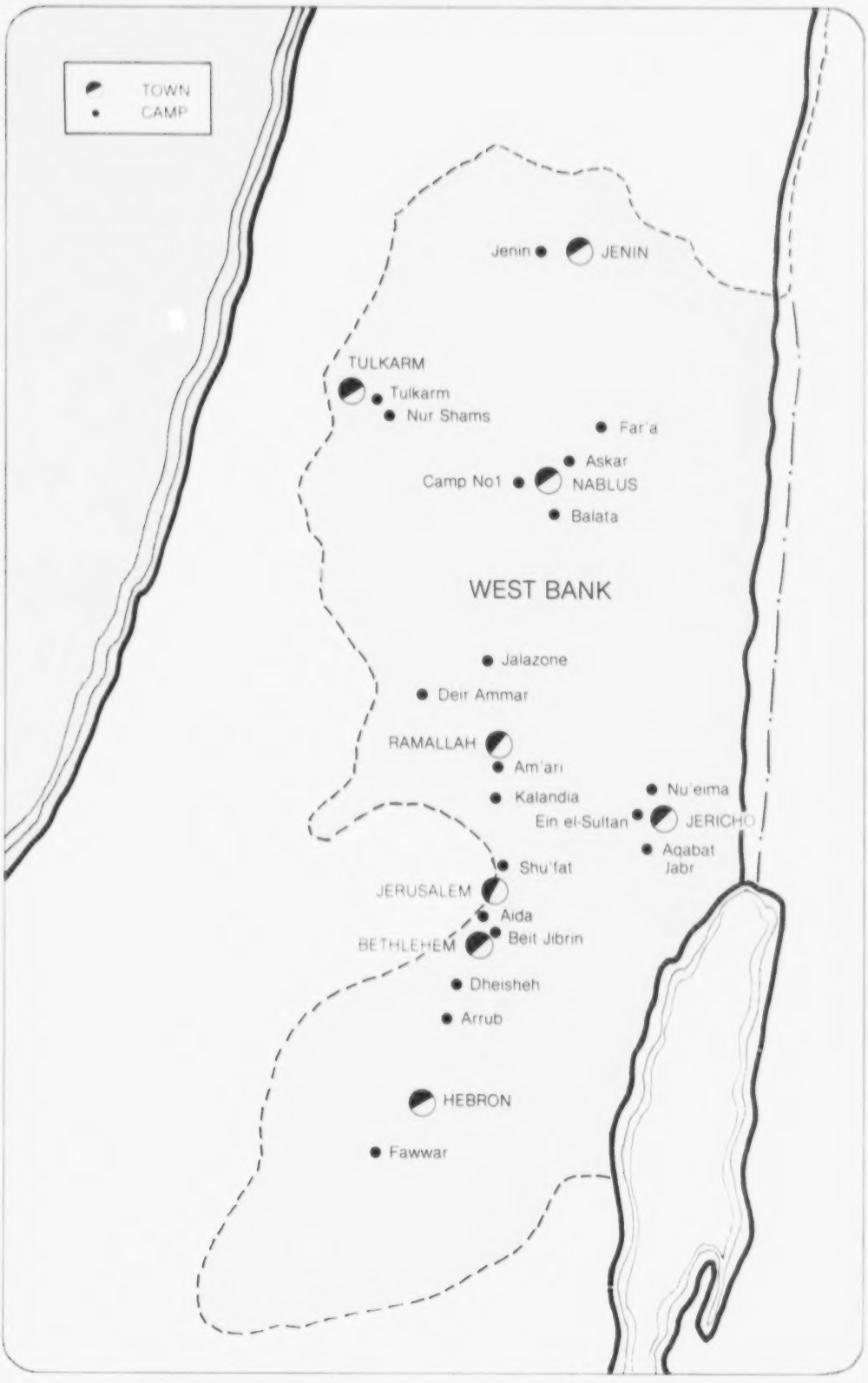
* Includes contributions for emergencies in Lebanon and the Occupied Territory.



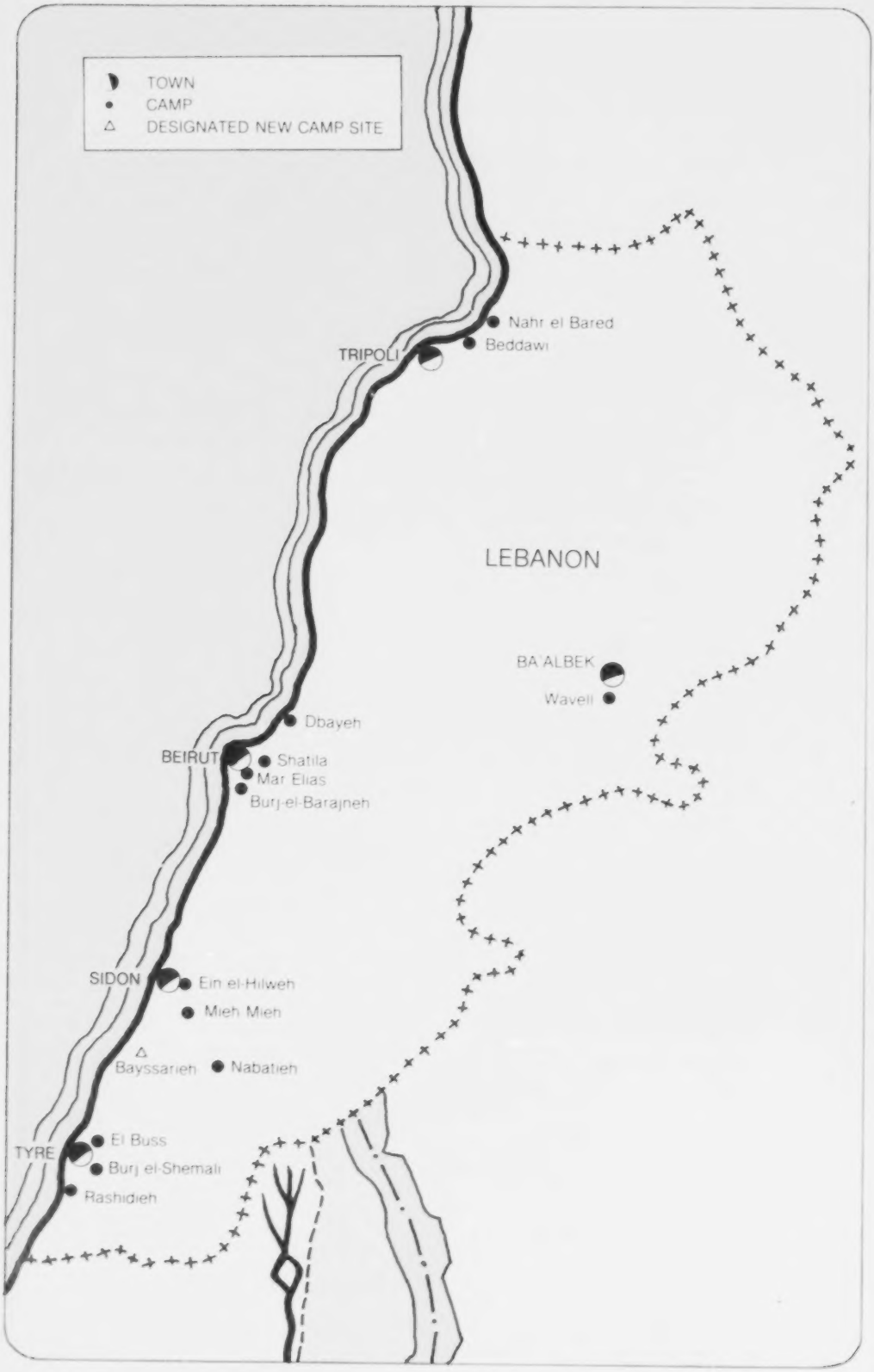
UNRWA field map: Jordan
Registered refugee population in Jordan: 960,212
24 per cent live in 10 refugee camps.



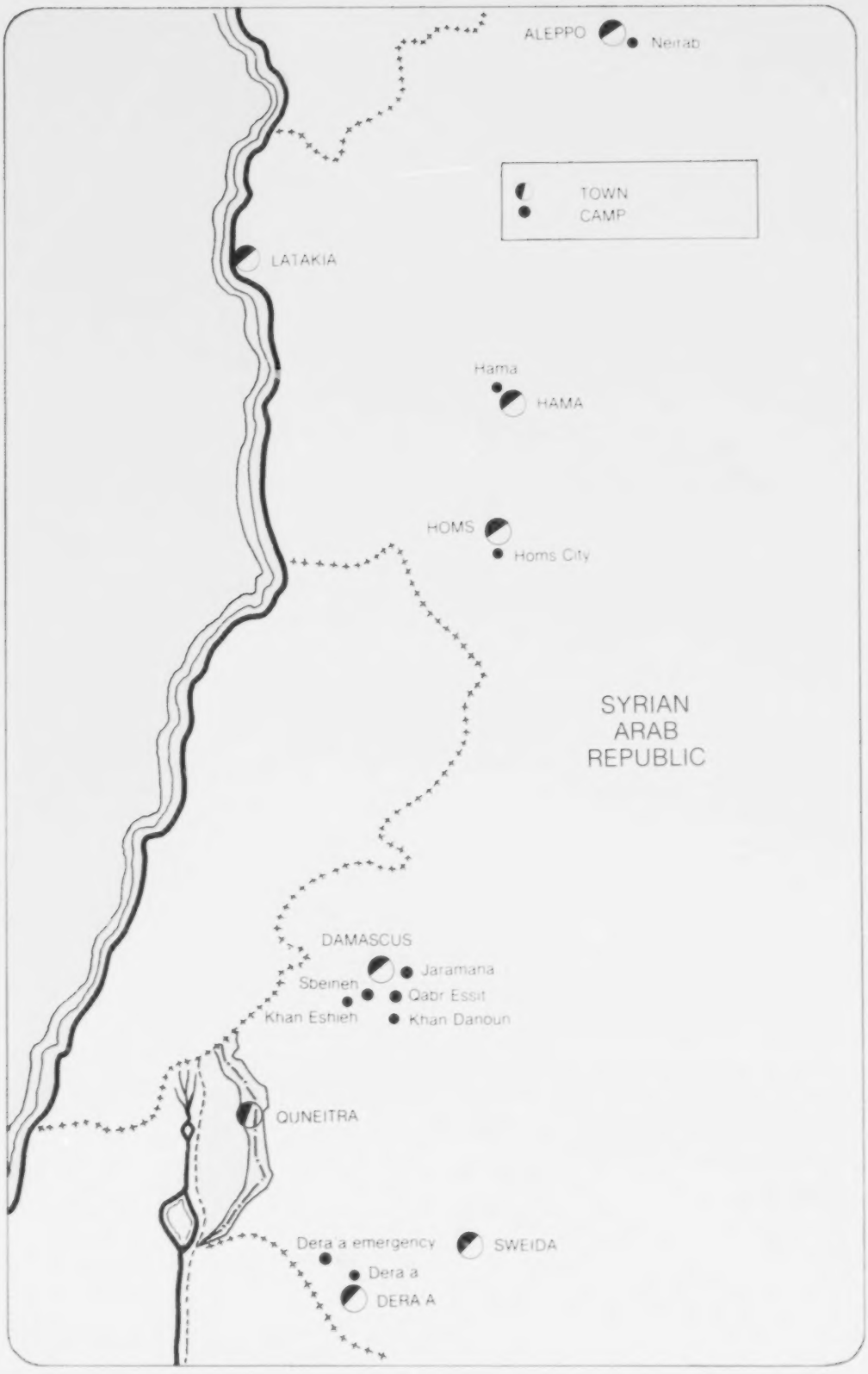
UNRWA field map: Gaza Strip
Registered refugee population in the Gaza Strip: 528,684
55 per cent live in 8 refugee camps.



UNRWA field map: West Bank
Registered refugee population in the West Bank: 430,083
27 per cent live in 20 refugee camps.



UNRWA field map: Lebanon
Registered refugee population in Lebanon: 310,585
51 per cent live in 13 refugee camps.



UNRWA field map: Syrian Arab Republic
Registered refugee population in Syrian Arab Republic: 289,923
29 per cent live in 10 refugee camps.